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BENJAMIN CHURCH

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Mr. Quincey's Speech.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

WE here preſent to our fellow-citizens the Speech of Mr. QUINCEY, a federal repreſentative in Congreſs, from the State of Maſſachuſetts, to which we beg their ſerious attention. We ſhould have been happy to have witneſſed the expreſſion of ſimilar ſentiments from the repreſentatives of *our city*. Had thoſe meaſures been adopted which were recommended, and ſo feelingly urged by the federal repreſentatives in Congreſs, we ſhould not now have ſeen our harbour blockaded, and our ſhores ſtained with the blood of a fellow-citizen. To that cowardly and deteſtable policy, which prefers giving *Two Millions of Dollars* as a tribute to France, to the manly and bold aſſertion of our juſt rights, is owing the melancholy and diſgraceful ſcenes which we are now witneſſing. Fellow Citizens, open your eyes—be no longer miſled by *profeſſions*—judge from *facts*, and give your confidence to ſuch men only as evince by their *actions*, their zeal for the honor, the ſafety, and the independence of our beloved country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 15.

The houſe, in committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, Mr. Varnum in the chair. The bill "for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, and for building gun-boats," under conſideration.

Mr. Maſters, of New-York, moved to ſtrike out "150,000 dollars," for the purpoſes of inſerting "500,000." The queſtion was loſt.—Ayes 27. He then moved a new ſection, viz. that a ſum, not exceeding be appropriated, to enable the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe the ports and harbours of New-York, to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. Smilie oppoſed the motion.

Mr. D. R. Williams, moved to amend the motion, by inſerting Charleſton after New-York.

Mr. Eppes moved to inſert Norfolk.

Mr. Early to inſert New-Orleans.

Mr. R. Nelſon to inſert Baltimore.

Mr. Macgruder moved to inſert Georgetown, on the Potomack. This raiſed a general laugh.

Mr. Quincey (Maſſachuſetts). Mr. Chairmen, gentlemen ſeem diſpoſed to treat this ſubject lightly, and to indulge themſelves in pleaſantries, on a queſtion very ſerious to the commercial cities, and to the intereſts of thoſe who inhabit them. It may be ſport to you, gentlemen, but it is death to us. However well diſpoſed a majority of this houſe may be, to treat this bill ludicrouſly, it will fill great and influential portions of this nation with very different ſentiments. Men, who have all that human nature holds dear—friends, fortunes, and families, concentrated in one ſingle ſpot, on the ſea-coaſt; and that ſpot, expoſed every moment to be plundered and deſolated, will not highly reliſh or prize at an extreme value, the wit, or the levity, with which this houſe ſeems inclined to treat the dangers which threaten them; and which are ſources to them of great and juſt apprehenſions. I do not riſe, Mr. Chairman, merely to ſupport the motion made by the gentleman from New-York. It is not the fortification of this or that particular city, which I mean to advocate. I ſhould have preferred a general appropriation, leaving it to the diſcretion of the executive to apply it to thoſe ports and harbours, which are either moſt expoſed, or moſt important. And if by any thing that ſhall occur in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, the houſe ſhall be induced to change, what at preſent ſeems to be its diſpoſition, I hope the augmented appropriation will be made in that form. It is to the general duty which is incumbent upon this legiſlature to protect the commercial cities, that I would call its attention. This duty is ſo plain and imperious, that in my opinion, an awful weight of reſponſibility reſts upon this houſe. Every claſs and collection of citizens have a right to claim from government, that ſpecies of protection which their ſituation requires in proportion to their expoſure, and to the greatneſs of the ſtake which ſociety has in their ſafety. Our obligation to protect the commercial cities does not reſult from the particular exigency which at preſent impends over our nation; but from the nature of thoſe cities. The duty is permanent and ought to be fulfilled by a permanent ſyſtem. A regular courſe of annual appropriations may in a very few years put all our capital cities in a ſtate of reaſonable ſecurity, and at no very diſtant period of time, without any additional impoſition on the people, give every city on our coaſt an adequate defence. It is in this light that I conſider the queſtion now before the committee to be important. Not that any ſum which may be inſerted will be immediately ſufficient for all the objects for which we have to provide. But that any augmentation of the appropriation will be a pledge to the nation of the diſpoſition of this houſe, to commence a ſyſtem of defence for our cities. Any evidence of which will give juſt ſatisfaction to great maſſes of your citizens; as an appearance of a want of it, will fill them with no leſs diſcontent and diſmay. In this point of view I aſk the indulgence of the committee to a few obſervations on the importance of fortifications, their utility, and practicability.

As to the importance of the objects, for which we aſk a defence, it ſeems to me either not underſtood, or not realized. Almoſt all who have ſpoken upon the ſubject have dwelt chiefly, if not altogether, on the amount of revenue, drawn from the commercial cities: as if their value was to be appreciated, and our duty to defend them meaſured by the annual product they yield. This it is true, makes a natural part of the eſtimate of their worth, but as I apprehend, by no means the moſt important. Their ſituation, the number of their inhabitants, the great portion of the active and fixed capital of ſociety, which they contain, are in a national view, ſtandards, much more juſt and more elevated, by which to aſcertain their value and our obligations. I aſk, ſir, what is the amount of the capital of this nation, which is inveſted in the ſingle city of New-York? The annual product it yields to our revenue, is three millions of dollars.—Now ſuppoſe the average of impoſt duties is only ten per cent. ad valorem (a ſum certainly below the real average) the annual amount of capital depoſited in imports, is then thirty millions of dollars. The amount of value, in exports cannot be eſtimated at leſs than twenty millions. If to theſe be added the capital of its banks, the amount of ſtock always on hand, that of its ſhipping and other perſonal property, all of which no one can rate below another fifty millions, the reſult is, that there is in annual depoſit, within the city of New-York alone, of *one hundred millions of the active capital of this nation.*—I know how far this is below the real eſtimate, but I ſtate this ſum that no one may heſitate to admit my poſition. I aſk then, what is it worth to inſure this ſum againſt the riſk of an invaſion, not on calculations on the great national ſcale, but on a mere inſurance office arithmetic? I have been told that to enſure that city againſt ſuch a riſk, for one ſingle year of war with one of the great maritime nations of Europe, would be worth five per cent. *That is the insurance for a single year of war would repay the expence of fortifications, even should they cost five millions of dollars.* But ſuppoſe this calculation extravagant, can any one doubt that ſuch an inſurance in time of peace, againſt the double riſk of war and of attack in caſe of war, is worth one half per cent? Even at this premium, ſix years of inſurance, in time of peace, would repay the expenditure of three millions. A ſum more than adequate to the defence of that city. In making this ſtatement, I would not be underſtood to pretend nor to propoſe ſuch an appropriation—it is not aſked.—My object is to call gentlemen to conſider, what is the market worth of ſecurity, and that they may not deem the monies they apply to theſe objects—as they ſeem willing to deem them—abſolutely thrown away. This great maſs of the national wealth, thus concentrated on the bank of one of the moſt expoſed harbours in the world, is liable to the inſult and depredation of the moſt deſpicable force. Two ſeventy four gun ſhips may, at this moment, lay that city under contribution, or in aſhes altogether with impunity. They might make it the intereſt of the inhabitants of that city, to pay an amount equal to the whole annual revenue we derive from it, rather than ſubmit to the hazard and miſeries of bombardment and conflagration. For in ſuch caſe, the mere deſtruction of property is but an item in the account of anticipated misfortune. The ſhock to credit, the univerſal ſtagnation of buſineſs, the terror ſpread through every claſs, age and ſex, the thouſands who have no refuge in the country, but muſt take the fate, and be buried under the ruins of their city; all theſe circumſtances would enter into conſideration and make the pecuniary ſacrifice, however great, appear trifling, in compariſon. I have uſed the city of New-York only by way of example. The ſame obſervations are applicable to every other commercial city, in the United States, in proportion to its magnitude and the nature of its ſituation. Two ſeventy-fours might ſweep the coaſt from Savannah to Portland, and levy an amount equal to the whole

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And a great variety of other new and valuable Works, the whole of which will be ſold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

SALT AFLOAT.

FOR SALE, BY EARL & ALLSTON,

THE CARGO of the Ship LEVANT, conſiſting of Cadiz Salt, of a ſuperior quality.—Bloom Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes, and Legia Ditto in kegs.—Alſo a few quarter-caſks of good Sherry Wine.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

ELEGANT MAP.

A NEW, elegant, and accurate MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, with a PLAN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON (handſomely mounted) for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BENJAMIN CHURCH

Offers for SALE,

HIS HOUSE, No. 100, in Thames-ſtreet, next door ſouth of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's, an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair—He would further inform the public, That he has on hand the firſt quality brown Sugar, by the hogſhead or barrel; Jamaica Spirits, per do.; and a few hogſheads of Surinam Molaſſes.—The above articles may be purchaſed at a reduced price, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, as the ſubſcriber is about to leave the town, he calls on all thoſe who have unſettled accounts with him, to call and adjuſt them without delay. *Newport, May 2, 1806.*

CHARLES COGGESHALL & CO.

Have removed from NO. 143 to 127, Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite John F. Townſend & Co.—They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have already received.

They have now on Hand, for Sale, the following Aſſortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. directly from Boſton.—Among which are,

LADIES Kid, ſquare-toes, of the lateſt faſhion.
Do. Morocco, Slippers, ſquare-toes.
Do Do. with heels and ſquare-toes.
Miſſes of all kinds.
Men's, lined and bound, fine.
Do. common and coarſe.
Boys, lined and bound, and coarſe.
Childrens, of all kinds.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of Roxbury Boot-Legs, and Ruſſett Boot-Tops.

Likewiſe—A variety of TRUNKS, as uſual.

Newport, May 2, 1806

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 29th of May inſt. at 11 *o'clock,* A. M. *on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)*

TWO Dwelling-Houſes, formerly the property of Jonathan Rogers, deceaſed, ſituated in Bridge-ſtreet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

CALEB LYNDON,
DANIEL. W. HOOKEY.

Newport, May 2 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, near the Wind-Mill, late belonging to *Eleazer Read*, deceaſed.—For terms, &c. apply to

HOLDER ALMY.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

Mr. Quincey's Speech.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

WE here preſent to our fellow-citizens the Speech of Mr. QUINCEY, a federal repreſentative in Congreſs, from the State of Maſſachuſetts, to which we beg their ſerious attention. We ſhould have been happy to have witneſſed the expreſſion of ſimilar ſentiments from the repreſentatives of *our city*. Had thoſe meaſures been adopted which were recommended, and ſo feelingly urged by the federal repreſentatives in Congreſs, we ſhould not now have ſeen our harbour blockaded, and our ſhores ſtained with the blood of a fellow-citizen. To that cowardly and deteſtable policy, which prefers giving *Two Millions of Dollars* as a tribute to France, to the manly and bold aſſertion of our juſt rights, is owing the melancholy and diſgraceful ſcenes which we are now witneſſing. Fellow Citizens, open your eyes—be no longer miſled by *profeſſions*—judge from *facts*, and give your confidence to ſuch men only as evince by their *actions*, their zeal for the honor, the ſafety, and the independence of our beloved country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 15.

The houſe, in committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, Mr. Varnum in the chair. The bill "for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, and for building gun-boats," under conſideration.

Mr. Maſters, of New-York, moved to ſtrike out "150,000 dollars," for the purpoſes of inſerting "500,000." The queſtion was loſt.—Ayes 27. He then moved a new ſection, viz. that a ſum, not exceeding be appropriated, to enable the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe the ports and harbours of New-York, to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. Smilie oppoſed the motion.

Mr. D. R. Williams, moved to amend the motion, by inſerting Charleſton after New-York.

Mr. Eppes moved to inſert Norfolk.

Mr. Early to inſert New-Orleans.

Mr. R. Nelſon to inſert Baltimore.

Mr. Macgruder moved to inſert Georgetown, on the Potomack. This raiſed a general laugh.

Mr. Quincey (Maſſachuſetts). Mr. Chairmen, gentlemen ſeem diſpoſed to treat this ſubject lightly, and to indulge themſelves in pleaſantries, on a queſtion very ſerious to the commercial cities, and to the intereſts of thoſe who inhabit them. It may be ſport to you, gentlemen, but it is death to us. However well diſpoſed a majority of this houſe may be, to treat this bill ludicrouſly, it will fill great and influential portions of this nation with very different ſentiments. Men, who have all that human nature holds dear—friends, fortunes, and families, concentrated in one ſingle ſpot, on the ſea-coaſt; and that ſpot, expoſed every moment to be plundered and deſolated, will not highly reliſh or prize at an extreme value, the wit, or the levity, with which this houſe ſeems inclined to treat the dangers which threaten them; and which are ſources to them of great and juſt apprehenſions. I do not riſe, Mr. Chairman, merely to ſupport the motion made by the gentleman from New-York. It is not the fortification of this or that particular city, which I mean to advocate. I ſhould have preferred a general appropriation, leaving it to the diſcretion of the executive to apply it to thoſe ports and harbours, which are either moſt expoſed, or moſt important. And if by any thing that ſhall occur in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, the houſe ſhall be induced to change, what at preſent ſeems to be its diſpoſition, I hope the augmented appropriation will be made in that form. It is to the general duty which is incumbent upon this legiſlature to protect the commercial cities, that I would call its attention. This duty is ſo plain and imperious, that in my opinion, an awful weight of reſponſibility reſts upon this houſe. Every claſs and collection of citizens have a right to claim from government, that ſpecies of protection which their ſituation requires in proportion to their expoſure, and to the greatneſs of the ſtake which ſociety has in their ſafety. Our obligation to protect the commercial cities does not reſult from the particular exigency which at preſent impends over our nation; but from the nature of thoſe cities. The duty is permanent and ought to be fulfilled by a permanent ſyſtem. A regular courſe of annual appropriations may in a very few years put all our capital cities in a ſtate of reaſonable ſecurity, and at no very diſtant period of time, without any additional impoſition on the people, give every city on our coaſt an adequate defence. It is in this light that I conſider the queſtion now before the committee to be important. Not that any ſum which may be inſerted will be immediately ſufficient for all the objects for which we have to provide. But that any augmentation of the appropriation will be a pledge to the nation of the diſpoſition of this houſe, to commence a ſyſtem of defence for our cities. Any evidence of which will give juſt ſatisfaction to great maſſes of your citizens; as an appearance of a want of it, will fill them with no leſs diſcontent and diſmay. In this point of view I aſk the indulgence of the committee to a few obſervations on the importance of fortifications, their utility, and practicability.

As to the importance of the objects, for which we aſk a defence, it ſeems to me either not underſtood, or not realized. Almoſt all who have ſpoken upon the ſubject have dwelt chiefly, if not altogether, on the amount of revenue, drawn from the commercial cities: as if their value was to be appreciated, and our duty to defend them meaſured by the annual product they yield. This it is true, makes a natural part of the eſtimate of their worth, but as I apprehend, by no means the moſt important. Their ſituation, the number of their inhabitants, the great portion of the active and fixed capital of ſociety, which they contain, are in a national view, ſtandards, much more juſt and more elevated, by which to aſcertain their value and our obligations. I aſk, ſir, what is the amount of the capital of this nation, which is inveſted in the ſingle city of New-York? The annual product it yields to our revenue, is three millions of dollars.—Now ſuppoſe the average of impoſt duties is only ten per cent. ad valorem (a ſum certainly below the real average) the annual amount of capital depoſited in imports, is then thirty millions of dollars. The amount of value, in exports cannot be eſtimated at leſs than twenty millions. If to theſe be added the capital of its banks, the amount of ſtock always on hand, that of its ſhipping and other perſonal property, all of which no one can rate below another fifty millions, the reſult is, that there is in annual depoſit, within the city of New-York alone, of *one hundred millions of the active capital of this nation.*—I know how far this is below the real eſtimate, but I ſtate this ſum that no one may heſitate to admit my poſition. I aſk then, what is it worth to inſure this ſum againſt the riſk of an invaſion, not on calculations on the great national ſcale, but on a mere inſurance office arithmetic? I have been told that to enſure that city againſt ſuch a riſk, for one ſingle year of war with one of the great maritime nations of Europe, would be worth five per cent. *That is the inſurance for a ſingle year of war would repay the expence of fortifications, even ſhould they coſt five millions of dollars.* But ſuppoſe this calculation extravagant, can any one doubt that ſuch an inſurance in time of peace, againſt the double riſk of war and of attack in caſe of war, is worth one half per cent? Even at this premium, ſix years of inſurance, in time of peace, would repay the expenditure of three millions. A ſum more than adequate to the defence of that city. In making this ſtatement, I would not be underſtood to pretend nor to propoſe ſuch an appropriation—it is not aſked.—My object is to call gentlemen to conſider, what is the market worth of ſecurity, and that they may not deem the monies they apply to theſe objects—as they ſeem willing to deem them—abſolutely thrown away. This great maſs of the national wealth, thus concentrated on the bank of one of the moſt expoſed harbours in the world, is liable to the inſult and depredation of the moſt deſpicable force. Two ſeventy four gun ſhips may, at this moment, lay that city under contribution, or in aſhes altogether with impunity. They might make it the intereſt of the inhabitants of that city, to pay an amount equal to the whole annual revenue we derive from it, rather than ſubmit to the hazard and miſeries of bombardment and conflagration. For in ſuch caſe, the mere deſtruction of property is but an item in the account of anticipated misfortune. The ſhock to credit, the univerſal ſtagnation of buſineſs, the terror ſpread through every claſs, age and ſex, the thouſands who have no refuge in the country, but muſt take the fate, and be buried under the ruins of their city; all theſe circumſtances would enter into conſideration and make the pecuniary ſacrifice, however great, appear trifling, in compariſon. I have uſed the city of New-York only by way of example. The ſame obſervations are applicable to every other commercial city, in the United States, in proportion to its magnitude and the nature of its ſituation. Two ſeventy-fours might ſweep the coaſt from Savannah to Portland, and levy an amount equal to the whole an-

great revenue of the United States. It would be better for any city voluntarily to pay a contribution equal to its proportion of that amount rather than to take the alternative of that destruction to which, on refusal, it would be obliged to submit. Is such a state of things as this a light and trifling concern? Are such portions of the wealth of the community to be left exposed to the caprice of every plunderer; and are propositions to protect them to be treated with contempt or with ridicule? Can any duty be more solemn, or imperious, than that which has for its object a rational degree of security, for those points in the United States, which are beyond all others exposed to hostile attack, at the same time that they comprise within the smallest possible compass, immense masses of the national wealth and population?

The importance then of the objects to be defended will be admitted. But the utility of fortifications, as a means of defence, and their practicability in certain ports and harbours are denied. With respect to the general utility of fortifications, I ask, by whom it is denied? By men interested in that species of defence? By the Inhabitants of cities? By those, the necessity of whose situation has turned their attention to the nature of fortifications and their efficacy? No, sir; these men solicit them. They are anxious for nothing so much. They tell you, the safety of all they hold dear; their wives, their children, their fortunes and lives are staked upon your decision. They do not so much ask fortifications as a favour; they claim them as a right. They demand them. Who are they, then, that deny their utility? Why, men from the interior. Men, who, in one breath tell you they know nothing about the subject, and in the next pass judgment against the adoption of any measures of defence. It is true, sir, to men who inhabit the white hills of New-Hampshire, or the Blue Ridge of Virginia, nothing can appear more absolutely useless than the appropriations for the defence of the sea-coast. In this, as in all other cases, men reason very cooly and philosophically concerning dangers to which they are not themselves subject. All men, for the most part, bear with wonderful composure the misfortunes of other people. And, if called to contribute to their relief, they are sure to find in the cold suggestions of economy, enough apologies for failure in their social duties. The best criterion of the utility of fortifications is the practice and experience of other nations.—Now, I ask, was there ever a nation which did not defend their great commercial depositsby either land fortifications, or sea batteries? All history does not exhibit such an instance. Are we wiser then, than all other nations; or are we less exposed than they? Are we alone to escape the common lot of humanity? Can we expect to be rich, and not tempt the spirit of avarice? To be defenceless amid armed pirates, and in no danger of robbery or insult? I ask, again, sir, how is the utility of fortifications proved? Suppose, for the sake of argument, it should be admitted, which, however, I deny, that they cannot be erected in sufficient force to defeat very great armaments; yet is it nothing to prevent the piratical attempts of single ships? Is it nothing to deter an invader? Nothing, even to delay an attack? Is it worth nothing to have the chance of crippling an assailant? The only argument I have heard urged against the utility of fortifications, is, that *the whole coast cannot be fortified*, so that, protect as strongly as you will particular points, the invader will land somewhere else. Sir, this is the very object of fortifications. No man ever thought of building a Chinese wall along all the indentations of our shore from St. Mary's to the St. Croix. The true object of fortifications is to oblige your enemies to land; it is to keep them at arm's length. If they cannot reach your cities with their batteries, and would attack, they must come on shore. They are then only a land force, and our militia will find no difficulty to give a good account of them. The only remaining evidence in the possession of this house against the utility of fortifications, are the opinions of various gentlemen, delivered on this floor, and that of the secretary of war, as stated in his report. As to the former, they certainly do not merit a serious refutation, because no gentleman who has spoken, has pretended to a practical or even theoretical knowledge of the subject; but on the contrary, most, if not all of them, have candidly confessed their ignorance. It is of more importance to consider the opinion of the secretary of war. That part of his report which relates to the harbour of New-York contains his general opinion, against the practicability of defending such a harbor by land batteries, and two facts in support of that opinion.

Now as to the general opinion of the secretary, I am willing to allow it whatever weight any gentleman may choose to attach to it; but certainly it ought not to be conclusive in an affair of such immense importance; especially when it is contradicted by the tenor of the applications on your table, and by the opinions of other individuals, of as high military and scientific reputation as the secretary. Much less does this his opinion claim from us an implicit confidence, since the only two facts he has chosen to adduce, are very far from being a sufficient basis for the broad opinion he has built on them. The first fact is one which occurred in the harbour of New-York, in 1778. A British ship of forty guns passed the batteries on the Hudson, under circumstances in favour of the effect of the batteries, and sustained "a tremendous cannonade," without being sensibly "incommoded." Allowing this fact its full force, it can weigh but little against the utility or practicability of fortifications. That was the second year of the war. Our batteries were erected on a sudden emergency. Our artillerists had probably little experience. Will it be pretended that the batteries this nation, in its present state of affluence and experience, can erect, will not exceed, both in location and power, those which at that time protected the Hudson?—Besides, to draw from a particular instance, a general conclusion is contrary to all rules of just logic. Various circumstances altogether accidental, might have occurred to have produced that result, which might never occur again. If this instance be a good argument against the validity of land fortifications, there is an equally strong argument in the history of our revolution, against the fashionable mode of defence by gun-boats.—I take the fact only from verbal information, and if I am incorrect, there are gentlemen on this floor who can set me right. During the war a British frigate of forty-four guns, called the Roebuck, took ground in the Delaware, and though we had gun boats *quantum sufficit*, who pelted her to their heart's content, during one whole tide, she received no manner of injury, at least none of any importance. If I have this fact correctly, it is just as strong against the efficacy of gun boats, as that produced by the secretary is against land batteries. One word here concerning this mode of defence by gun boats; which seems to concentrate all the naval affections of our rulers and to have on freight all their military hopes—It is not denied that these are weapons of considerable effect, or that in certain situations they are useful, or that, in aid of other and heavier batteries, they may not sometimes be important. It is only, when they became the favourites, to the total exclusion of more powerful modes of defence; and draw away to the less power appropriations which are wanting for the greater, that the system which upholds them, becomes an object of contempt, or of dread. Now a days, sir, put what you will into the crucible, whether it be seventy fours, or frigates, or land batteries, the result is the same; after due sweltering in the legislative furnace there comes out nothing but gun boats. I ask if our cities are attacked by any maritime nation, will it not be by line of battle ships, and who ever heard that a line of battle ship was defeated by gun boats? 'I do not pretend to be learned in these maters, but as far as I have been able to gain information, it is, that when there is any thing of a heavy sea, even such as there is often in the harbour of New-York, gun boats are of very little efficacy. It is true, in case of a calm, if they can get their object at rest they have a great advantage; that is, if you can get the bird to stand still until you can put salt upon its tail you can catch the bird. But the worst of it is, that it is too cunning for that. The ship of the line chuses its own time for the attack, and will always select that which is least favourable to its adversary.

But to return to the report of the secretary at war. The next fact it states is the battle of Copenhagen. Now if this be adduced merely as an evidence of a particular instance of the inefficacy of land batteries, I do not think it important enough to take the time to examine. The true question is not whether New-York can be defended in a particular way, but whether it is capable of defence at all, by combining land with floating batteries. In this point of view the instance adduced by the secretary is perhaps the most memorable on record, and the one, of all others in which those who advocate a defence of our commercial cities, ought to exult as in an incontrovertible evidence of the truth of their system. What was the fact? One of the best appointed naval armaments, of the most powerful maritime nation in the world, under her most favoured and fortunate commander was sent to attack Copenhagen. The Danes were taken by surprise. Every thing, apparently, was in favour of the assailant and against those who acted on the defensive. To fifteen line of battle ships, the Danes had nothing to oppose but their land and harbour batteries, fortifications, and block ships. And what was the result? Why, that after a most bloody and well contested battle, *the British first asked a truce*. To this day the Danes claim the victory. Olfert Fischer, the Danish commander, in his official statement of the battle, declares, that before the flag of truce was offered, two of the British ships of the line had struck their colours, and that for some time their whole line was so weakened that it fired only single guns. Intelligent Europeans assert, and even candid Englishmen will allow, that if ever Nelson was beaten it was on that occasion. But suppose all this to be erroneous. Suppose that Nelson obtained a real victory. Does it thence result that the fortifications and the block ships with which Copenhagen was defended, were useless? By no means. Still that battle is an illustrious and irrefragable instance of their utility. It is a fact on record, worth a million theories, in favour of the efficacy of a harbour defence against a maritime force. Sir, the end for which those batteries was erected is attained. Copenhagen is defended. The storm which would have desolated the city has spent its force on the artificial shield. Let gentlemen calculate the probable cost of those batteries, and suppose by expending a similar sum in the harbour of New-York, that city might be defended as Copenhagen was, and from a like danger. Is there a man that can hesitate as to the wisdom of such an expenditure? Sir, the city of Copenhagen on that day was preserved from a devastation which the cost of twenty such batteries, would not have repaired. I conclude then that our commercial cities can be defended; even the most exposed of them. Land batteries, combined with harbour batteries, are equal to the object. To this question of practicability, concerning which so much is said, I humbly conceive this is not the place where it ought to be decided. It belongs to the executive. That is the proper department to examine into it. Our duty is to make the appropriations; to show at least a disposition to defend.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to March 23, 1806.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 20, 1806.

IN the French annual Expose, just delivered, the determination to annex Holland to France is avowed. The territory ceded by Prussia to France, it is understood is to constitute a new monarchy, to be ruled by a member of the Bonaparte family. But this making of kings and augmenting a colossal power cannot wean from Bonaparte the affection of some wretches who impudently continue to call themselves *Republicans!*

The Expose is an elaborate work, and embraces a wide and extensive field of political speculation. The terms on which England may obtain Peace, are, when fully considered, nothing less than an *equality* of maritime strength—France, at the same time, to retain every acquisition she has made on the continent of Europe. While this language is held out to England, the Expose enumerates Holland as one of the federative parts of the "Grand Empire," not merely as an allied power with France, but as incorporated with that kingdom. The intention too, of revolutionizing the Turkish provinces is openly avowed.

Bonaparte has caused great exertions to be made in all the ports of France to fortify them, and render them safe and convenient for commerce. These measures certainly merit the gratitude of the French people.—Protection is one of the first objects for which government is instituted—and for that end great expenditures should be made for that object. As respects fortifications it is only by degrees they can be perfected, and they cannot be commenced too early. And there should be *experienced* garisons in them.

A respectable Anglo-Russian force is at Sicily, who will defend that island from the French should they attempt an expedition from Naples against it.

A Morning paper states, that information has been received, that the Emperor of the French has arrested a number of persons in Paris, and has exiled others from that Metropolis, under pretext of their holding correspondence with persons in England. And that he is also determined to abolish his Conservative Senate, and to new model the whole of his Imperial Government.

The Queen of Naples is expected in England.

March 21.

PRIZE CAUSE.

At a full meeting of the High Court of Admiralty, they have given a new and solemn assurance that neither a direct nor a circuitous voyage, with the *same cargo* in the *same vessel* will be permitted to a neutral. It was contended, as regarded the United States, that the *securing* of the duties constituted no sufficient interruption of the voyage. As negotiable debentures were taken, and but a very small proportion (say 198 dollars in the case of the Essex, out of 5278) of the duties eventually remained to the collector. The court confirmed the condemnation of the William Tefsy. [Even on British grounds, however, Americans have a right to claim for want of due notice. Since the principle has been assumed, probably no American vessels failed which were liable to condemnation under it.]

Report of Pacific Overtures.

We are inclined to believe the dispatch received from France relates to a pacific overture. It is understood to have come from Talleyrand addressed to Mr. Fox. Mr. F. was formerly friendly to the treaty of Amiens, and condemned the rupture of that treaty. Lord Grenville was a bitter opponent of that treaty. But it is said, by some, that although we might have insisted on a better treaty in 1801, we cannot expect a better in 1806—increased as France is in power.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, a French boat arrived in Dover Roads, bearing a flag of truce: she left Boulogne the preceding night, and had on board a Captaine de Fregate, who was charged with dispatches for the British Government, which he had orders to put on board the first English cruizer he might fall in with. One of the Dover boats went off to her on her arrival, and carried the Captain with his dispatches on board the Venus frigate, which was cruizing near that place. The French Captain after delivering his dispatches to Captain Maston, returned to his boat, and made sail for the French coast, and the Venus went immediately to the Downs.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch, Mr. Fox repaired to the Queen's House, and communicated its contents to his Majesty; after which a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, the result of which, if we may credit report, was, that the prescribed basis of the proposed Negociation was in a great measure deemed inadmissible; but that his Majesty would ever be ready to treat of peace on honourable and equitable terms, compatible with the dignity of his Crown, the interest of his people, and the security of his Empire.

In other circles it is asserted the dispatches are merely a reply on the part of the French to the answer given by our Transport Board to the message lately received respecting the exchange of prisoners.

In addition to the above, a respectable London paper received this morning, contains the following letter from Ramsgate, dated 9 o'clock on Wednesday night:—"A dispatch has *this afternoon* been received at Ramsgate, by Lord Keith, which was this morning put on board one of our cruizers off Boulogne. The packet contained two letters; one directed for the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, and the other for Baron Jacobi, the Prussian Envoy, and both were inclosed in a letter addressed to Lord Keith, from the Commandant of Boulogne, requesting his Lordship to forward the inclosure immediately, and adding, that the answer might be sent in a flag of truce. The letters in question were accordingly sent off by express to town early this afternoon."

Difference with Algiers.

Mr. Cartwright, British Consul at Algers, (not being able to adjust certain disputes with the Dey, and the British officers and subjects receiving insults there) had demanded his passports and left that place. He landed at Gibraltar on the 27th of February.

MARCH 23.

The new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, have *independently*, at the desire of France, prohibited the importaion of British articles.

Earl Selkirk (who was in Boston a few years since) is appointed Ambassador to the U. S. to settle the existing differences. The King of Prussia, it is said, is to take the title of Emperor of the North.

The American Minister in London is treated with marked attention; and there is no doubt a good understanding will be soon restored between Great-Britain and the United States.

The Duke of Kent, is to have the military command in Ireland.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

THE following extracts from the Speeches of that independent son of Virginia, John Randolph, were given us by a gentleman, who took them down while Mr. Randolph was speaking. Coming as they do from such an elevated personage, and one of the late friends of Mr. Jefferson and his administration, they were too novel to escape his notice, and so correct and remarkable that we have been induced to lay them before the public in the most conspicuous form. We beg Democrats to give them a candid perusal, and to recollect that these are not Federal calumnies, but the genuine effusions and bold assertions of one of their own idols.—This is not Federal but Democratic evidence. Surely they will now believe.

"We have been trading these FIVE Years past on FEDERAL CAPITAL; when that is exhausted, I fear we shall be Bankrupt both in resources and reputation."

"I have no hesitation in saying, that the principal part of the mischiefs which this nation has endured for the last two years, have sprung from the King's Closet, and the Keeper of that Closet.". Meaning, it is said, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison.

"The point is now at issue, whether this country shall be governed by the principles of the constitution, or by a secret, invisible—irresponsible, cabinet. I am prepared to meet that issue."

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

Yesterday arrived brig Nancy, Captain Huggins, from Trinidad, which place he left the 3d April and informs us, that it was reported by two vessels from the Spanish Maine, that Miranda with his squadron was arrived and had landed at Margaretta, of which place he had taken possession, that he was joined by 5000 of the inhabitans, that he was proceeding to Carracas, and that the Spaniards were joining him from all quarters. This was the report and as such

nual revenue of the United States. It would be better for any city voluntarily to pay a contribution equal to its proportion of that amount rather than to take the alternative of that destruction to which, on refusal, it would be obliged to submit. Is such a state of things as this a light and trifling concern? Are such portions of the wealth of the community to be left exposed to the caprice of every plunderer; and are propositions to protect them to be treated with contempt or with ridicule? Can any duty be more solemn, or imperious, than that which has for its object a rational degree of security, for those points in the United States, which are beyond all others exposed to hostile attack, at the same time that they comprise within the smallest possible compass, immense masses of the national wealth and population?

The importance then of the objects to be defended will be admitted. But the utility of fortifications, as a means of defence, and their practicability in certain ports and harbours are denied. With respect to the general utility of fortifications, I ask, by whom it is denied? By men interested in that species of defence? By the Inhabitants of cities? By those, the necessity of whose situation has turned their attention to the nature of fortifications and their efficacy? No, sir; these men solicit them. They are anxious for nothing so much. They tell you, the safety of all they hold dear; their wives, their children, their fortunes and lives are staked upon your decision. They do not so much ask fortifications as a favour; they claim them as a right. They demand them. Who are they, then, that deny their utility? Why, men from the interior. Men, who, in one breath tell you they know nothing about the subject, and in the next pass judgment against the adoption of any measures of defence. It is true, sir, to men who inhabit the white hills of New-Hampshire, or the Blue Ridge of Virginia, nothing can appear more absolutely useless than the appropriations for the defence of the sea-coast. In this, as in all other cases, men reason very cooly and philosophically concerning dangers to which they are not themselves subject. All men, for the most part, bear with wonderful composure the misfortunes of other people. And, if called to contribute to their relief, they are sure to find in the cold suggestions of economy, enough apologies for failure in their social duties. The best criterion of the utility of fortifications is the practice and experience of other nations.—Now, I ask, was there ever a nation which did not defend their great commercial depositsby either land fortifications, or sea batteries? All history does not exhibit such an instance. Are we wiser then, than all other nations; or are we less exposed than they? Are we alone to escape the common lot of humanity? Can we expect to be rich, and not tempt the spirit of avarice? To be defenceless amid armed pirates, and in no danger of robbery or insult? I ask, again, sir, how is the utility of fortifications proved? Suppose, for the sake of argument, it should be admitted, which, however, I deny, that they cannot be erected in sufficient force to defeat very great armaments; yet is it nothing to prevent the piratical attempts of single ships? Is it nothing to deter an invader? Nothing, even to delay an attack? Is it worth nothing to have the chance of crippling an assailant? The only argument I have heard urged against the utility of fortifications, is, that *the whole coast cannot be fortified*, so that, protect as strongly as you will particular points, the invader will land somewhere else. Sir, this is the very object of fortifications. No man ever thought of building a Chinese wall along all the indentations of our shore from St. Mary's to the St. Croix. The true object of fortifications is to oblige your enemies to land; it is to keep them at arm's length. If they cannot reach your cities with their batteries, and would attack, they must come on shore. They are then only a land force, and our militia will find no difficulty to give a good account of them. The only remaining evidence in the possession of this house against the utility of fortifications, are the opinions of various gentlemen, delivered on this floor, and that of the secretary of war, as stated in his report. As to the former, they certainly do not merit a serious refutation, because no gentleman who has spoken, has pretended to a practical or even theoretical knowledge of the subject; but on the contrary, most, if not all of them, have candidly confessed their ignorance. It is of more importance to consider the opinion of the secretary of war. That part of his report which relates to the harbour of New-York contains his general opinion, against the practicability of defending such a harbor by land batteries, and two facts in support of that opinion.

Now as to the general opinion of the secretary, I am willing to allow it whatever weight any gentleman may choose to attach to it; but certainly it ought not to be conclusive in an affair of such immense importance; especially when it is contradicted by the tenor of the applications on your table, and by the opinions of other individuals, of as high military and scientific reputation as the secretary. Much less does this his opinion claim from us an implicit confidence, since the only two facts he has chosen to adduce, are very far from being a sufficient basis for the broad opinion he has built on them. The first fact is one which occurred in the harbour of New-York, in 1775. A British ship of forty guns passed the batteries on the Hudson, under circumstances in favour of the effect of the batteries, and sustained "a tremendous cannonade," without being sensibly "incommoded." Allowing this fact its full force, it can weigh but little against the utility or practicability of fortifications. That was the second year of the war. Our batteries were erected on a sudden emergency. Our artillerists had probably little experience. Will it be pretended that the batteries this nation, in its present state of affluence and experience, can erect, will not exceed, both in location and power, those which at that time protected the Hudson?—Besides, to draw from a particular instance, a general conclusion is contrary to all rules of just logic. Various circumstances altogether accidental, might have occurred to have produced that result, which might never occur again. If this instance be a good argument against the validity of land fortifications, there is an equally strong argument in the history of our revolution, against the fashionable mode of defence by gun-boats.—I take the fact only from verbal information, and if I am incorrect, there are gentlemen on this floor who can set me right. During the war a British frigate of forty-four guns, called the Roebuck, took ground in the Delaware, and though we had gun boats *quantum sufficit*, who pelted her to their heart's content, during one whole tide, she received no manner of injury, at least none of any importance. If I have this fact correctly, it is just as strong against the efficacy of gun boats, as that produced by the secretary is against land batteries. One word here concerning this mode of defence by gun boats; which seems to concentrate all the naval affections of our rulers and to have on freight all their military hopes—It is not denied that these are weapons of considerable effect, or that in certain situations they are useful, or that, in aid of other and heavier batteries, they may not sometimes be important. It is only, when they became the favourites, to the total exclusion of more powerful modes of defence; and draw away to the less power appropriations which are wanting for the greater, that the system which upholds them, becomes an object of contempt, or of dread. Now a days, sir, put what you will into the crucible, whether it be seventy fours, or frigates, or land batteries, the result is the same; after due sweltering in the legislative furnace there comes out nothing but gun boats. I ask if our cities are attacked by any maritime nation, will it not be by line of battle ships, and who ever heard that a line of battle ship was defeated by gun boats? I do not pretend to be learned in these maters, but as far as I have been able to gain information, it is, that when there is any thing of a heavy sea, even such as there is often in the harbour of New-York, gun boats are of very little efficacy. It is true, in case of a calm, if they can get their object at rest they have a great advantage; that is, if you can get the bird to stand still until you can put salt upon its tail you can catch the bird. But the worst of it is, that it is too cunning for that. The ship of the line chuses its own time for the attack, and will always select that which is least favourable to its adversary.

But to return to the report of the secretary at war. The next fact it states is the battle of Copenhagen. Now if this be adduced merely as an evidence of a particular instance of the inefficacy of land batteries, I do not think it important enough to take the time to examine. The true question is not whether New-York can be defended in a particular way, but whether it is capable of defence at all, by combining land with floating batteries. In this point of view the instance adduced by the secretary is perhaps the most memorable on record, and the one, of all others in which those who advocate a defence of our commercial cities, ought to exult as in an incontrovertible evidence of the truth of their system. What was the fact? One of the best appointed naval armaments, of the most powerful maritime nation in the world, under her most favoured and fortunate commander was sent to attack Copenhagen. The Danes were taken by surprise. Every thing, apparently, was in favour of the assailant and against those who acted on the defensive. To fifteen line of battle ships, the Danes had nothing to oppose but their land and harbour batteries, fortifications, and block ships. And what was the result? Why, that after a most bloody and well contested battle, *the British first asked a truce*. To this day the Danes claim the victory. Olfert Fischer, the Danish commander, in his official statement of the battle, declares, that before the flag of truce was offered, two of the British ships of the line had struck their colours, and that for some time their whole line was so weakened that it fired only single guns. Intelligent Europeans assert, and even candid Englishmen will allow, that if ever Nelson was beaten it was on that occasion. But suppose all this to be erroneous. Suppose that Nelson obtaned a real victory. Does it thence result that the fortifications and the block ships with which Copenhagen was defended, were useless? By no means. Still that battle is an illustrious and irrefragable instance of their utility. It is a fact on record, worth a million theories, in favour of the efficacy of a harbour defence against a maritime force. Sir, the end for which those batteries was erected is attained. Copenhagen is defended. The storm which would have desolated the city has spent its force on the artificial shield. Let gentlemen calculate the probable cost of those batteries, and suppose by expending a similar sum in the harbour of New-York, that city might be defended as Copenhagen was, and from a like danger. Is there a man that can hesitate as to the wisdom of such an expenditure? Sir, the city of Copenhagen on that day was preserved from a devastation which the cost of twenty such batteries, would not have repaired. I conclude then that our commercial cities can be defended; even the most exposed of them. Land batteries, combined with harbour batteries, are equal to the object. To this question of practicability, concerning which so much is said, I humbly conceive this is not the place where it ought to be decided. It belongs to the executive. That is the proper department to examine into it. Our duty is to make the appropriations; to show at least a disposition to defend.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to March 23, 1806.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 20, 1806.

IN the French annual Expose, just delivered, the determination to annex Holland to France is avowed. The territory ceded by Prussia to France, it is understood is to constitute a new monarchy, to be ruled by a member of the Bonaparte family. But this making of kings and augmenting a colossal power cannot wean from Bonaparte the affection of some wretches who impudently continue to call themselves *Republicans!*

The Expose is an elaborate work, and embraces a wide and extensive field of political speculation. The terms on which England may obtain Peace, are, when fully considered, nothing less than an *equality* of maritime strength—France, at the same time, to retain every acquisition she has made on the continent of Europe. While this language is held out to England, the Expose enumerates Holland as one of the federative parts of the "Grand Empire," not merely as an allied power with France, but as incorporated with that kingdom. The intention too, of revolutionizing the Turkish provinces is openly avowed.

Bonaparte has caused great exertions to be made in all the ports of France to fortify them, and render them safe and convenient for commerce. These measures certainly merit the gratitude of the French people.—Protection is one of the first objects for which government is instituted—and for that end great expenditures should be made for that object. As respects fortifications it is only by degrees they can be perfected, and they cannot be commenced too early. And there should be *experienced* garisons in them.

A respectable Anglo-Russian force is at Sicily, who will defend that island from the French should they attempt an expedition from Naples against it.

A Morning paper states, that information has been received, that the Emperor of the French has arrested a number of persons in Paris, and has exiled others from that Metropolis, under pretext of their holding correspondence with persons in England. And that he is also determined to abolish his Conservative Senate, and to new model the whole of his Imperial Government.

The Queen of Naples is expected in England.

March 21.

PRIZE CAUSE.

At a full meeting of the High Court of Admiralty, they have given a new and solemn assurance that neither a direct nor a circuitous voyage, with the *same cargo* in the *same vessel* will be permitted to a neutral. It was contended, as regarded the United States, that the *securing* of the duties constituted no sufficient interruption of the voyage. As negotiable debentures were taken, and but a very small proportion (say 198 dollars in the case of the Essex, out of 5278) of the duties eventually remained to the collector. The court confirmed the condemnation of the William Tefry. [Even on British grounds, however, Americans have a right to claim for want of due notice. Since the principle has been assumed probably no American vessels failed which were liable to condemnation under it.]

Report of Pacific Overtures.

We are inclined to believe the dispatch received from France relates to a pacific overture. It is understood to have come from Talleyrand addressed to Mr. Fox. Mr. F. was formerly friendly to the treaty of Amiens, and condemned the rupture of that treaty. Lord Grenville was a bitter opponent of that treaty. But it is said, by some, that although we might have insisted on a better treaty in 1801, we cannot expect a better in 1806—increased as France is in power.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, a French boat arrived in Dover Roads, bearing a flag of truce: she left Boulogne the preceding night, and had on board a Captaine de Fregate, who was charged with dispatches for the British Government, which he had orders to put on board the first English cruizer he might fall in with. One of the Dover boats went off to her on her arrival, and carried the Captain with his dispatches on board the Venus frigate, which was cruizing near that place. The French Captain after delivering his dispatches to Captain Maston, returned to his boat, and made sail for the French coast, and the Venus went immediately to the Downs.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch, Mr. Fox repaired to the Queen's House, and communicated its contents to his Majesty; after which a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, the result of which, if we may credit report, was, that the prescribed basis of the proposed Negociation was in a great measure deemed inadmissible; but that his Majesty would ever be ready to treat of peace on honourable and equitable terms, compatible with the dignity of his Crown, the interest of his people, and the security of his Empire.

In other circles it is asserted the dispatches are merely a reply on the part of the French to the answer given by our Transport Board to the message lately received respecting the exchange of prisoners.

In addition to the above, a respectable London paper received this morning, contains the following letter from Ramsgate, dated 9 o'clock on Wednesday night:—"A dispatch has *this afternoon* been received at Ramsgate, by Lord Keith, which was this morning put on board one of our cruizers off Boulogne. The packet contained two letters; one directed for the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, and the other for Baron Jacobi, the Prussian Envoy, and both were inclosed in a letter addressed to Lord Keith, from the Commanant of Boulogne, requesting his Lordship to forward the inclosure immediately, and adding, that the answer might be sent in a flag of truce. The letters in question were accordingly sent off by express to town early this afternoon."

Difference with Algiers.

Mr. Cartwright, British Consul at Algers, (not being able to adjust certain disputes with the Dey, and the British officers and subjects receiving insults there) had demanded his passports and left that place. He landed at Gibraltar on the 27th of February.

MARCH 23.

The new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, have *independently* at the desire of France, prohibited the importaion of British articles.

Earl Selkirk (who was in Boston a few years since) is appointed Ambassador to the U. S. to settle the existing differences. The King of Prussia, it is said, is to take the title of Emperor of the North.

The American Minister in London is treated with marked attention; and there is no doubt a good understanding will be soon restored between Great-Britain and the United States.

The Duke of Kent, is to have the military command in Ireland.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

THE following extracts from the Speeches of that independent son of Virginia, John Randolph, were given us by a gentleman, who took them down while Mr. Randolph was speaking. Coming as they do from such an elevated personage, and one of the late friends of Mr. Jefferson and his administration, they were too novel to escape his notice, and so correct and remarkable that we have been induced to lay them before the public in the most conspicuous form. We beg Democrats to give them a candid perusal, and to recollect that these are not Federal calumnies, but the genuine effusions and bold assertions of one of their own idols.—This is not Federal but Democratic evidence. Surely they will now believe.

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PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

Yesterday arrived brig Nancy, Captain Huggins, from Trinidad, which place he left the 3d April and informs us, that it was reported by two vessels from the Spanish Maine, that Miranda with his squadron was arrived and had landed at Margaretta, of which place he had taken possession, that he was joined by 5000 of the inhabitans, that he was proceeding to Carracas, and that the Spaniards were joining him from all quarters. This was the report and as such

Captain H. gives it; but, as Miranda was left at Jacquemel the 24th of March, it is hardly probable that he could have arrived on the Maine in time for the news to get to Trinidad on the 1st of April, which was the time Captain H. heard it. The same story is told as being received at Martinico in the hearing of Captain Sherman from thence, previous to the 8th of April.

From the above accounts and some others that we have heard, it is not improbable, that the insurgents of that country, being well informed of Miranda's movements, had flew to arms and taken possession of some posts which gave rise to Miranda's having landed.—The several Spaniards whom Capt. H. saw at Trinidad seemed pleased with the idea of Miranda's landing, and seemed to think he would succeed.

We have seen a letter from Capt. Charles Gorton, of the Ann Ballard, dated St. Domingo, April 9, to his owners in Portsmouth, Virginia, in which he states, that on the 21st of March, in lat. 22, 8, long. 72, 34, he was brought too by the French privateer Jean Estelle, Capt. Galestony, (an American) and the Servilante, Capt. Rogers, who sent their boat to the Ann Ballard, took the Captain and crew on board the privateer; but before Capt. G. got up the side, this American Captain as he calls himself, struck Capt. G. on the head with a speaking trumpet which was repeated after he got on deck, and was ultimately knocked down by the Lieutenant, and his head very much cut. After this, and every other species of insult, Capt. G. was ordered into the boat, and suffered to return to his vessel, where he found his trunks opened, and all his clothes taken out as well as those belonging to the seamen. They even robbed the cook of the clothes off his back, who was then dying, and who survived, but a few days after. Having done this a prize master was put on board, and the vessel ordered for Samana Bay, where she arrived on the 26th of March. Here she was again plundered of her sails, main-boom, all the spars, canvas, cordage, &c. Capt. Gorton left Samana on the 2d, and arrived at the City of St. Domingo on the 7th, where he made application for satisfaction, and was in hopes of getting clear.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

The Grand-Jury have found a bill against Capt. Whitney, of the Leander, for the murder of John Peirce; and have published a spirited contradiction of a democratic insinuation, that their conduct was dictated by party considerations. They declare no difference of opinion existed on the subject.

A letter on the above subject says, "The only apologists of the British ships are now found in some of the late noisy democrats. They whisper, for they dare not speak out—that the coaster ought to have hove to, when the frigate fired; that the death was accidental; and that the outrage is not authorised by the British government. All this is now said to cover the conduct of our dastardly administration in leaving our port defenceless. Most people now confess that the measures of the democratic administration in depriving our seaports of defence, whilst the federal navy is rotting in the stinking docks at Washington, to be impolitic and shameful. None but the parasites, hirelings and placemen of the administration now defend it:—And the execration of what Mr. Jefferson terms the "great sores" of cities, are almost as severe against him, as they are against Capt. Whitby's conduct. They know that during the administration of Adams, no nation under Heaven would have dared to commit such an outrage."

May 4.

The flag of truce from the blockading squadron, which came up to Governor's island on Wednesday, returned last evening with the officers belonging to the frigate, who had for several days been secreted in the city. The squadron, we understand, will raise the blockade this day.

Last evening the election for members of Congress and the State Legislature terminated in this city in favour of the democratic candidates, by a majority, as far as could be ascertained last night at eleven o'clock, of about 600 votes. The democrats had calculated on an IMMENSE majority. This has been the most contested election ever known here.—The Federalists have made a noble stand; and there is no doubt of their success at the ensuing yearly election.

May 5.

The Leander and Cambrian, British men of war, sailed from Sandy-Hook yesterday.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1806.

On Wednesday last, the General Assembly of this state, convened in this town, agreeably to charter. The Members of both Houses proceeded at 10 o'clock A. M. to the State-House, escorted by Captain *Malbone's* Company of Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant *Fry*; Captain *Perry's* company of Newport Guards; Captain *Stall's* company of Newport Independent Volunteers, and Captain *Atkinson's* company of Militia, in rifle uniform.

The House of Representatives formed a quorum and proceeded to the choice of a Speaker and Clerk, when the Hon. *Elisha R. Potter*, Esq was chosen Speaker, in opposition to *James D. Wolfe*, Esq. by a majority of three; and *Theodore A. Foster*, Esq. was re-elected Clerk. The House then appointed a committee to count the votes for General-Officers, and adjourned to five o'clock, which adjournment was afterwards extended to eight o'clock, when the committee reported that the Hon. *Richard Jackson*, jun. Esq. had 1662; the Hon. *Henry Smith* Esq. 1097; and the Hon. *Peleg Arnold*, Esq. 1094 votes for Governor—that for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. *Isaac Willbour*, had 2258; the Hon. *Simeon Martin*, Esq. 950; and the Hon. *Thomas G. Pitman*, Esq. 690 votes, making a majority in favor of the Hon. *Isaac Willbour*, Esq. of 618 votes, who was declared duly elected. The uppper House is composed of the same members as last year, with the exception of the Hon. *Thomas G. Pitman*, Esq. as tenth Senator, in the place of the Hon. *William Willbour*, Esq.—*Samuel Eddy* Esq. Secretary, *James Burrill* jun. Esq. Attorney-General, and *Henry Sherburne*, Esq. General-Treasurer, by a majority of 229 votes, over his opponent *Constant Taber* Esq. The military and civil officers are the same as last year, with a few exceptions; *John Whipple*, Esq of Providence is chosen Major-General in the room of *William Barton*, Esq. and *Jeremiah B. Howell*, Esq. Brigadier-Gen. for the county of Providence, in the room of *Philip Martin*, Esq. who declined a re-election.—*William Hunter*, Esq. 1st Major, and *William Moore* jun. Esq. 2d Major, of the 1st regiment of militia in the county of Newport, and *Thomas D. Stall*, Esq Brigade-Inspector for the county of Newport.—*Samuel D. Allen*, Esq is appointed Sheriff for the county of Washington, in the room of *John Segur*, Esq. and the Hon. *William Willbour*, Esq. to be the 5th Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Newport, in the room of *Nicholas Carr*, Esq. who declined an election.—There are a few other alterations, we believe, which we have not time, at present, to notice.

The time of the Assembly has been principally occupied in the election of general officers, and in business of a local nature. On Friday, in the forenoon, however, an animated debate took place, in the lower house, upon the propriety of again submitting to the people an opportunity of giving in their suffrages for a chief Magistrate now vacant, no one of the candidates for Governor having obtained a majority of all the votes given in.—On one side of the House there appeared to be a disposition and wish to trust the people with the privilege of a new election—on the other a fear that they would abuse their privileges, or at least pervert them to purposes inconsistent with the views of those who now hold the reins of government.—The motion, therefore, for the people again to assemble, to give in their votes for Governor, was defeated, for the present, by a determination on the part of the House, by a majority of thirteen, to defer the further consideration of this subject until June sessions.

On Friday afternoon a bill was introduced by *Amos Collins*, Esq. in the lower House, the object of which was, to collect the sentiments of the Freemen of the State upon the expediency of forming a new Constitution.—The bill, after various modifications, was passed and sent up to the upper House, who non-concurred it. On the return of this bill to the House, where it originated, an attempt was made to send it to the various Towns by recommendation, and after a short debate, the consideration of it was postponed till June sessions.

The Assembly adjourned last evening, to meet again at Newport, on the second Monday in June next.

It would be injustice in us not to notice the brilliant display of the military procession on the day of Election. The various manœuvres of the respective Companies, the uncommon regularity of their salutes, and attention to military subordination, evinced the patriotic spirit of the citizen soldiers and the military skill of their commanders. The Officers and Soldiers of the respective companies did honor to themselves, their Town and State, and inspired every beholder with admiration of their discipline, military deportment and correct manœuvres. The time has happily arrived, when Newport may justly boast of the superiority of her Soldiers, and rejoice in the pleasing prospect, that her spirit will be infused into the various parts of the State, communicating life, and vigour to the Military system.

We have, this day, begun, in our first page, the very able and eloquent speech of Mr. Quincy, in Congress, on the necessity of fortifying the American harbors. It is replete with information and sound argument, and is not deficient in that sort of sarcasm so richly merited by those who can secretly vote Millions to purchase wild lands, and subsidize their red brethren; but who are unwilling to vote any adequate sum for the protection of commerce, or of the parts of the country from which they derive their tribute money. This speech will be concluded in the next Mercury.

Massachusetts Election.—The votes for Governor in 444 towns, give Strong 37,182—Sullivan 36,221.—Leaving a majority for Gov. Strong of 961 votes.—No doubt is entertained of Governor Strong's re-election.

The election in New-York has terminated, as was expected, in favor of the democratic ticket—but, as we did not expect, the majority is but 600. Thus federalism, which in that city was reduced to a name, has almost become a counterpoise to democracy, against all the influence of office.

James Barron, Esq. is appointed Commodore of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean. Lieutenants Charles Stewart, Isaac Hull and Isaac Chauncey, are promoted to the rank of Captains in the United States Navy.

Counterfeit bills, of Norwich Bank, of 5 dollars, dated March, 1805, badly executed, are in circulation at the eastward. Also, 50 dollar bills of the Exchange Bank, and 5 dollar bills, of the Providence Bank, Providence.

A young government ours is, yet CORRUPTION has already taken a root that will never be eradicated. The pure democrats, who hate the loaves and fishes, but love the people as the bee loves vinegar, are already quarrelling among themselves; and corruptly intriguing for office through the instrumentality of the next presidential election. The factions are three: the New-York faction, (or Clinton faction;) the Madison faction, and the Monroe faction. All the leading partizans of the different factions expect in case of success Secretaryships, Ambassadorships, Contractorships, Collectorships, and all the glittering objects of pure democratic worship—Mr. Bidwell is to be secretary of state or of the treasury, should Madison succeed; Mr. Randolph is to be what he pleases, should Monroe succeed; should De Witt Clinton succeed, the devil and all will be promoted.—Monroe is expected home shortly to make his bids.

The following gentlemen are elected Directors of the Newport Insurance Company, for the year ensuing, viz.

Samuel Elam, *Francis Brinley*, *Christopher G. Champlin*, *Walter Channing*, *Robert Robinson*, *John L. Boss*, *Jonathan Bowen*, *William Littlefield*, *Robert Stevens*, *William Wood*, *Audley Clarke*, *John P. Mann*, and *Gilbert Chace*.

Samuel Elam, Esq. is elected President.

DIED.—At North-Kingstown, on the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN HAZARD, jun. in the 32d year of his age.

—In this town, last evening, Mrs. *Elizabeth Boss*, consort of John L. Boss, jun. Esq. and daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Perry, of South-Kingstown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Union, Goold	Barbadoes
Schooner Patty, Wood,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Union, Manchester,	Africa

A FEW TICKETS,

in the East-Greenwich Road Lottery, (which will soon commence drawing) are for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—*Apply soon.*

Newport, May 9, 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-street, where he will be happy to transact business in the line of his profession.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806

Narragansett Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Narragansett Bank, are hereby notified, that the third Instalment of Five Dollars on each share, will become due and payable at the Bank, in specie, on the 30th day of May current, pursuant to charter.

By Order,

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Wickford, May 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, situated in Broad-street, No. 75, containing about 56 feet on Broad-street, and 44 feet on Tanner-street.—Also a Stable and Lot, 24 by 16 feet, in good repair.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN WILLSON, jun.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

A CARD.

DR. J FLAGG, from Boston, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he shall reside here for 8 or 10 days; during which time he offers his services as Surgeon-Dentist, in all its branches, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 1, P. M. each day.—He will be at his Lodgings (at the Hotel of Mr. *Roberts'*, Washington-street) at those hours above stated.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
About 700 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as usual.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of Flower-Seeds, which he offers for sale at his store NO. 148, Thames-street, Newport.—His assortment consists of the following particulars, viz.

Annual Flower-Seeds:
Flos Adonis
Belvidere
Purple Candy-tuft
White do.
Large Normandy do.
Lobelia Catchfly
Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory
Convolvulus Minor
Cyanus Minor
Princes Feather
Yellow Hawkweed
Purple do.
Dwarf Larkspur
Branching do.
Love-lies-Bleeding
Lupins, various sorts
Mignionette
Nigella Romana, or Devil in a Bush
Sweet Peas, various sorts
Parsicaria
China-Aster
Balm of Gilead
Chrysanthemum
Annual Holly-Oak
Marvel Peru
African Marygold
French do.
India Pink
Red ten week Stock
Rad sweet Sultan
Xeranthemum
Miced Globe
Double Balsam
Tall Comb
Tricolar

Biennial & Perennial Flower-Seeds:
Rose Champion
Border Carnation
Columbine
Frsxinella
Holly-Oak
Honesty
French Honey-suckle
Pink
Primrose-Tree
Rocket
Sweet-William
Wall-Flower.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, May 9, 1806

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Partnership under the firm of RHODES and HAMMOND, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the business of said firm will be settled by *James Hammond*, at the store lately occupied by said Rhodes and Hammond.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport May 1, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES

HAS FOR SALE,

No. 104, Thames-street, directly opposite the store formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Island do.
Holland Gin, Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Best Retailing Molasses
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the cask.

Newport May 9, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Bastard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molasses
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger
French and Spanish Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will please to call at the store of James Hammond for the settlement of the same; and those who have demands on the said firm, to exhibit the same for settlement as above.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Washington, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the subscribers, who are appointed assignees to said insolvent's estate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpose on the second day of June, the twenty-fifth day of August, and the first Monday of February next, at the dwelling-house of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingstown.—Those who shall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclosed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
JOHN HAGADORN, } *Assignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

Captain H. gives it; but, as Miranda was left at Jacquemel the 24th of March, it is hardly probable that he could have arrived on the Maine in time for the news to get to Trinidad on the 1st of April, which was the time Captain H. heard it. The same story is told as being received at Martinico in the hearing of Captain Sherman from thence, previous to the 8th of April.

From the above accounts and some others that we have heard, it is not improbable, that the insurgents of that country, being well informed of Miranda's movements, had flew to arms and taken possession of some posts which gave rise to Miranda's having landed.—The several Spaniards whom Capt. H. saw at Trinidad seemed pleased with the idea of Miranda's landing, and seemed to think he would succeed.

We have seen a letter from Capt. Charles Gorton, of the Ann Ballard, dated St. Domingo, April 9, to his owners in Portsmouth, Virginia, in which he states, that on the 21st of March, in lat. 22, 8, long. 72, 34, he was brought too by the French privateer Jean Estelle, Capt. Galestony, (an American) and the Servilante, Capt. Rogers, who sent their boat to the Ann Ballard, took the Captain and crew on board the privateer; but before Capt. G. got up the side, this American Captain as he calls himself, struck Capt. G. on the head with a speaking trumpet which was repeated after he got on deck, and was ultimately knocked down by the Lieutenant, and his head very much cut. After this, and every other species of insult, Capt. G. was ordered into the boat, and suffered to return to his vessel, where he found his trunks opened, and all his clothes taken out as well as those belonging to the seamen. They even robbed the cook of the clothes off his back, who was then dying, and who survived, but a few days after. Having done this a prize master was put on board, and the vessel ordered for Samana Bay, where she arrived on the 26th of March. Here she was again plundered of her sails, main-boom, all the spars, canvas, cordage, &c. Capt. Gorton left Samana on the 2d, and arrived at the City of St. Domingo on the 7th, where he made application for satisfaction, and was in hopes of getting clear.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

The Grand-Jury have found a bill against Capt. Whitney, of the Leander, for the murder of John Peirce; and have published a spirited contradiction of a democratic insinuation, that their conduct was dictated by party considerations. They declare no difference of opinion existed on the subject.

A letter on the above subject says, "The only apologists of the British ships are now found in some of the late noisy democrats. They whisper, for they dare not speak out—that the coaster ought to have hove to, when the frigate fired; that the death was accidental; and that the outrage is not authorised by the British government. All this is now said to cover the conduct of our dastardly administration in leaving our port defenceless. Most people now confess that the measures of the democratic administration in depriving our seaports of defence, whilst the federal navy is rotting in the stinking docks at Washington, to be impolitic and shameful. None but the parasites, hirelings and placemen of the administration now defend it:—And the execration of what Mr. Jefferson terms the "great sores" of cities, are almost as severe against him, as they are against Capt. Whitby's conduct. They know that during the administration of Adams, no nation under Heaven would have dared to commit such an outrage."

May 4.

The flag of truce from the blockading squadron, which came up to Governor's island on Wednesday, returned last evening with the officers belonging to the frigate, who had for several days been secreted in the city. The squadron, we understand, will raise the blockade this day.

Last evening the election for members of Congress and the State Legislature terminated in this city in favour of the democratic candidates, by a majority, as far as could be ascertained last night at eleven o'clock, of about 600 votes. The democrats had calculated on an IMMENSE majority. This has been the most contested election ever known here.—The Federalists have made a noble stand; and there is no doubt of their success at the ensuing yearly election.

May 5.

The Leander and Cambrian, British men of war, sailed from Sandy-Hook yesterday.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1806.

On Wednesday last, the General Assembly of this state, convened in this town, agreeably to charter. The Members of both Houses proceeded at 10 o'clock A. M. to the State-House, escorted by Captain *MALBONE'S* Company of Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant *FRY*; Captain *PERRY'S* company of Newport Guards; Captain *STALL'S* company of Newport Independent Volunteers, and Captain *ATKINSON'S* company of Militia, in rifle uniform.

The House of Representatives formed a quorum and proceeded to the choice of a Speaker and Clerk, when the Hon. *ELISHA R. POTTER*, Esq. was chosen Speaker, in opposition to *JAMES D. WOLFE*, Esq. by a majority of three; and *THEODORE A. FOSTER*, Esq. was re-elected Clerk. The House then appointed a committee to count the votes for General-Officers, and adjourned to five o'clock, which adjournment was afterwards extended to eight o'clock, when the committee reported that the Hon. *RICHARD JACKSON*, jun. Esq. had 1662; the Hon. *HENRY SMITH* Esq. 1097; and the Hon. *PELEG ARNOLD*, Esq. 1094 votes for Governor—that for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. *ISAAC WILLBOUR*, had 2258; the Hon. *SIMEON MARTIN*, Esq. 950; and the Hon. *THOMAS G. PITMAN*, Esq. 690 votes, making a majority in favor of the Hon. *ISAAC WILLBOUR*, Esq. of 618 votes, who was declared duly elected. The uppper House is composed of the same members as last year, with the exception of the Hon. *THOMAS G. PITMAN*, Esq. as tenth Senator, in the place of the Hon. *WILLIAM WILLBOUR*, Esq.—*SAMUEL EDDY* Esq. Secretary, *JAMES BURRILL* jun. Esq. Attorney-General, and *HENRY SHERBURNE*, Esq. General-Treasurer, by a majority of 229 votes, over his opponent *CONSTANT TABER* Esq. The military and civil officers are the same as last year, with a few exceptions; *JOHN WHIPPLE*, Esq. of Providence is chosen Major-General in the room of *WILLIAM BARTON*, Esq. and *JEREMIAH B. HOWELL*, Esq. Brigadier-Gen. for the county of Providence, in the room of *PHILIP MARTIN*, Esq. who declined a re-election.—*WILLIAM HUNTER*, Esq. 1st Major, and *WILLIAM MOORE* jun. Esq. 2d Major, of the 1st regiment of militia in the county of Newport, and *THOMAS D. STALL*, Esq Brigade-Inspector for the county of Newport.—*SAMUEL D. ALLEN*, Esq is appointed Sheriff for the county of Washington, in the room of *JOHN SEGUR*, Esq. and the Hon. *WILLIAM WILLBOUR*, Esq. to be the 5th Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Newport, in the room of *NICHOLAS CARR*, Esq. who declined an election.—There are a few other alterations, we believe, which we have not time, at present, to notice.

The time of the Assembly has been principally occupied in the election of general officers, and in business of a local nature. On Friday, in the forenoon, however, an animated debate took place, in the lower house, upon the propriety of again submitting to the people an opportunity of giving in their suffrages for a chief Magistrate now vacant, no one of the candidates for Governor having obtained a majority of all the votes given in.—On one side of the House there appeared to be a disposition and wish to trust the people with the privilege of a new election—on the other a fear that they would abuse their privileges, or at least pervert them to purposes inconsistent with the views of those who now hold the reins of government.—The motion, therefore, for the people again to assemble, to give in their votes for Governor, was defeated, for the present, by a determination on the part of the House, by a majority of thirteen, to defer the further consideration of this subject until June sessions.

On Friday afternoon a bill was introduced by *AMOS COLLINS*, Esq. in the lower House, the object of which was, to collect the sentiments of the Freemen of the State upon the expediency of forming a new Constitution.—The bill, after various modifications, was passed and sent up to the upper House, who non-concurred it. On the return of this bill to the House, where it originated, an attempt was made to send it to the various Towns by recommendation, and after a short debate, the consideration of it was postponed till June sessions.

The Assembly adjourned last evening, to meet again at Newport, on the second Monday in June next.

It would be injustice in us not to notice the brilliant display of the military procession on the day of Election. The various manœuvres of the respective Companies, the uncommon regularity of their salutes, and attention to military subordination, evinced the patriotic spirit of the citizen soldiers and the military skill of their commanders. The Officers and Soldiers of the respective companies did honor to themselves, their Town and State, and inspired every beholder with admiration of their discipline, military deportment and correct manœuvres. The time has happily arrived, when Newport may justly boast of the superiority of her Soldiers, and rejoice in the pleasing prospect, that her spirit will be infused into the various parts of the State, communicating life, and vigour to the Military system.

We have, this day, begun, in our first page, the very able and eloquent speech of Mr. Quincy, in Congress, on the necessity of fortifying the American harbors. It is replete with information and sound argument, and is not deficient in that sort of sarcasm so richly merited by those who can secretly vote Millions to purchase wild lands, and subsidize their red brethren; but who are unwilling to vote any adequate sum for the protection of commerce, or of the parts of the country from which they derive their tribute money. This speech will be concluded in the next Mercury.

Massachusetts Election.—The votes for Governor in 444 towns, give Strong 37,182—Sullivan 36,221.—Leaving a majority for Gov. Strong of 961 votes.—No doubt is entertained of Governor Strong's re-election.

The election in New-York has terminated, as was expected, in favor of the democratic ticket—but, as we did not expect, the majority is but 600. Thus federalism, which in that city was reduced to a name, has almost become a counterpoise to democracy, against all the influence of office.

James Barron, Esq. is appointed Commodore of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean. Lieutenants Charles Stewart, Isaac Hull and Isaac Chauncey, are promoted to the rank of Captains in the United States Navy.

Counterfeit bills, of Norwich Bank, of 5 dollars, dated March, 1805, badly executed, are in circulation at the eastward. Also, 50 dollar bills of the Exchange Bank, and 5 dollar bills, of the Providence Bank, Providence.

A young government ours is, yet CORRUPTION has already taken a root that will never be eradicated. The pure democrats, who hate the loaves and fishes, but love the people as the bee loves vinegar, are already quarrelling among themselves; and corruptly intriguing for office through the instrumentality of the next presidential election. The factions are three: the New-York faction, (or Clinton faction;) the Madison faction, and the Munroe faction. All the leading partizans of the different factions expect in case of success Secretaryships, Ambassadorships, Contractorships, Collectorships, and all the glittering objects of pure democratic worship—Mr. Bidwell is to be secretary of state or of the treasury, should Madison succeed; Mr. Randolph is to be what he pleases, should Munroe succeed; should De Witt Clinton succeed, the devil and all will be promoted.—Munroe is expected home shortly to make his bids.

The following gentlemen are elected Directors of the Newport Insurance Company, for the year ensuing, viz.

SAMUEL ELAM, FRANCIS BRINLEY, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, WALTER CHANNING, ROBERT ROBINSON, JOHN L. BOSS, JONATHAN BOWEN, WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, ROBERT STEVENS, WILLIAM WOOD, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN P. MANN, and *GILBERT CHACE.*

SAMUEL ELAM, Esq. is elected President.

DIED.—At North-Kingstown, on the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN HAZARD, jun. in the 32d year of his age.

—In this town, last evening, Mrs. *Elizabeth Boss*, consort of John L. Boss, jun. Esq. and daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Perry, of South-Kingstown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, May 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Union, Goold	Barbadoes
Schooner Patty, Wood,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Union, Manchester,	Africa

A FEW TICKETS,

in the East-Greenwich Road Lottery, (which will soon commence drawing) are for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—*Apply soon.*

Newport, May 9, 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-street, where he will be happy to transact business in the line of his profession.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

Narraganſett Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Narraganſett Bank, are hereby notified, that the third Inſtalment of Five Dollars on each ſhare, will become due and payable at the Bank, in ſpecie, on the 30th day of May current, purſuant to charter.

By Order,

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Caſhier.*

Wickford, May 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, No. 75, containing about 56 feet on Broad-ſtreet, and 44 feet on Tanner-ſtreet.—Alſo a Stable and Lot, 24 by 16 feet, in good repair.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN WILLSON, jun.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

A CARD.

DR. J FLAGG, from Boſton, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he ſhall reſide here for 8 or 10 days; during which time he offers his ſervices as Surgeon-Dentiſt, in all its branches, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 1, P. M. each day.—He will be at his Lodgings (at the Hotel of Mr. *Roberts'*. Waſhington-ſtreet) at thoſe hours above ſtated.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Caboofes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received an aſſortment of Flower-Seeds, which he offers for ſale at his ſtore NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport.—His aſſortment conſiſts of the following particulars, viz.

Annual Flower-Seeds:
Flos Adonis
Belvidere
Purple Candy-tuft
White do.
Large Normandy do.
Lobelia Catchfly
Convolvulns Major, or Morning Glory
Convolvulus Minor
Cyanus Minor
Princes Feather
Yellow Hawkweed
Purple do.
Dwarf Lark's ſpur
Branching do.
Love-lies-Bleeding
Lupins, various ſorts
Mignionette
Nigella Romana, or Devil in a Buſh
Sweet Peas, various ſorts
Parſicaria
China-Aſter
Balm of Gilead
Chryſanthemum
Annual Holly-Oak
Marvel Peru
African Marygold
French do.
India Pink
Red ten week Stock
Rad ſweet Sultan
Xeranthemum
Miced Globe
Double Balſam
Tall Comb
Tricolar

Biennial & Perennial Flower-Seeds:
Roſe Champion
Border Carnation
Columbine
Frsxinella
Holly-Oak
Honeſty
French Honey-ſuckle
Pink
Primroſe-Tree
Rocket
Sweet-William
Wall-Flower.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, May 9, 1806

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Partnerſhip under the firm of RHODES and HAMMOND, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; and the buſineſs of ſaid firm will be ſettled by *James Hammond*, at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Rhodes and Hammond.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport May 1, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES

HAS FOR SALE,

No. 104, Thames-ſtreet, directly opposite the ſtore formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholeſale and Retail,

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Iſland do.
Holland Gin, Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the caſk.

Newport May 9, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholeſale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingſtown.—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
JOHN HAGADORN, } *Aſſignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

POETRY.

From the BOSTON MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

VERSES ON SPRING.

AGAIN the ſtrength of Winter fails,
His ruſſian forces diſappear,
And now the downy-pinion'd gales
Looſe from his graſp the youthful year.

Returning Spring with timid eye,
Her virgin boſom cold with dew,
Bids her attendant graces fly,
And nature's faded charms renew.

Again, amid the darkening grove,
Is heard the vernal voice of joy,
Again the magic powers of love
Their ſoftly winning arts employ.

With merry heart, and cheerful ſong
The ploughman treads the blackening field,
Delighted as he moves along
To count what future harveſts yield.

Th' impatient ſailor leaves the ſhore,
Adventuring on the watery waſte,
Undaunted hears the ſurges' roar
And fearleſs braves the howling blaſt.

Yes, ſpring returns; but wanting now
The joys which earlier years have known,
The ſunny ſmile, the unclouded brow,
Which marked the Spring of Life, have flown.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (Wholeſale and Retail,)

A NEW and extenſive aſſortment of the beſt STATIONARY, of almoſt every kind, among which are excellent Engliſh Letter-Paper, of various ſizes, by the dozen, or ſingle ream.—Holland Quills of the beſt quality, by the thouſand or leſs quantity.—Engliſh Wafers, by the dozen or ſingle pound, &c. &c. All of which will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.

Alſo for Sale as above,

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the beſt kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

UPON the petition of ELIHU GIFFORD of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act paſſed June 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," by the General Aſſembly, at their October ſeſſions, A. D. 1805, It was Voted and Reſolved, That the prayer of ſaid petition be granted: Therefore the creditors of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford* are hereby cited to appear, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, to be holden on the third Monday of May next, to nominate aſſignees, to be appointed to receive the aſſignment of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford*, agreeably to law.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*
(of the Court of Common Pleas.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a Two-ſtory Dwelling Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and Lot of Land ſituated in Mill-ſtreet, formerly belonging to Capt *Joſeph Battey*, deceaſed.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN TAYER.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

Diſſolution of PARTNERSHIP.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, under the firms of *William Moore & Co.* and *Henry Moore & Co.* is this Day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—The underſigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good cuſtomers—and earneſtly to requeſt thoſe of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and ſettle the ſame without delay;—and all thoſe to whom ſaid concern is indebted, may receive their juſt dues, by calling on *William Moore*, jun. or *Henry Moore*, who are authorized to ſettle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
CALEB GREEN,
HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The DRY GOODS buſineſs in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old ſtand, NO. 99, Thames-ſtreet, and the GROCERY and HARD-WARE buſineſs by HENRY MOORE, at his former ſtand, NO 5, Market-ſquare; where ſtrict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their buſineſs will be gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of 4th-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received, and offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, an excellent Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the lateſt importation, from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:
Early Charlton
Do. Turner
Blue Pruſſian
Dwarf Marrowfat
Green Do.
Large Do.
Leadman's Dwarf

Beans:
Windſor Beans
Yellow dwarf
Early purple
Prolific dwarf

Cabbage:
Early Yorkſhire
Dutch dwarf
Sugar-Loaf
Drum-head
Green Savoy
Red Dutch
Cauliflower
Scotch Cale

Lettuce:
Early-head
Loaf head
Brown-head
Cabbage
Egyptian Coſs

Radiſh:
Early purple
Scarlet Do.
Turnip do.

Various:
Beet and Parſnip
Carrot and Turnip
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Onion
Early Cucumber
Long and Cluſter do.
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Summer Savory
Parſley
Aſparagus
Peppergraſs
Buſh Squaſh
Crook-necked do.
Spinage and Sage
Sorrel and Endive
Naſturtium
Water-Melon
White Muſtard
Garden Creſſes
Vegetable Oyſters, &c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected ſoon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred buſhels Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R. O. Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork.
and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale,

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, On his Wharf,

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and Bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality,

for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. at the Church or Meeting-Houſe of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport—A number of PEWS on the lower floor of ſaid houſe, for diſcharging the aſſeſſments laid on ſaid Pews, for repairing ſaid Houſe; unleſs ſuch aſſeſſments ſhall be paid by the proprietors of ſaid Pews, or their agents previous to the time of ſale, viz NO's. 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 23 25 27 28 29 30 31 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 and 47

By Order of the Committee,

SETH YATES *Clerk.*

Newport, April 25, 1806.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Tickienburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

TWO Hundred Barrels freſh fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for ſale, to cloſe a conſignment, either for caſh or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to

WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS.
NO. 11 Church-ſtreet.

Newport. April 4 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

ASA SHAW,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Graſs; Clover; Borden's Graſs and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or leſs quantity.—Alſo Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron aſſorted per ton; German Steel; with an aſſortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy, Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap for caſh as can be purchaſed in Newport. He thanks his cuſtomers for former favours, and ſolicits a continuance. *Newport, April 11, 1805.*

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf,

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street,

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads, and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At the Head of Broad-ſtreet, the following Kinds of new and clean HAY-SEED, viz.

RED Clover; Herd's Graſs; Red-Top; Bordens and Foul-meadow.—Flax-Seed; Two-podded and large Marrowfat Peas from Mr. Burrington Anthony's, Portſmouth.—He has alſo for ſale, Freſh Eſſence of Spruce; Brandy; Rum; Gin; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Flour; Molaſſes, &c. &c.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Bolts, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump.—Whoever will give ſuch information, ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

April 13, 1806.

POETRY.

From the BOSTON MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

VERSES ON SPRING.

AGAIN the ſtrength of Winter fails,
His ruſſian forces diſappear,
And now the downy-pinion'd gales
Looſe from his graſp the youthful year.

Returning Spring with timid eye,
Her virgin boſom cold with dew,
Bids her attendant graces fly,
And nature's faded charms renew.

Again, amid the darkening grove,
Is heard the vernal voice of joy,
Again the magic powers of love
Their ſoftly winning arts employ.

With merry heart, and cheerful ſong
The ploughman treads the blackening field,
Delighted as he moves along
To count what future harveſts yield.

Th' impatient ſailor leaves the ſhore,
Adventuring on the watery waſte,
Undaunted hears the ſurges' roar
And fearleſs braves the howling blaſt.

Yes, ſpring returns; but wanting now
The joys which earlier years have known,
The ſunny ſmile, the unclouded brow,
Which marked the Spring of Life, have flown.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (Wholeſale and Retail,)

A NEW and extenſive aſſortment of the beſt STATIONARY, of almoſt every kind, among which are excellent Engliſh Letter-Paper, of various ſizes, by the dozen or ſingle ream.—Holland Quills of the beſt quality, by the thouſand or leſs quantity.—Engliſh Wafers, by the dozen or ſingle pound, &c. &c. All of which will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.

Alſo for Sale as above,

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the beſt kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

UPON the petition of ELIHU GIFFORD of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act paſſed June 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," by the General Aſſembly, at their October ſeſſions, A. D. 1805, It was Voted and Reſolved, That the prayer of ſaid petition be granted: Therefore the creditors of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford* are hereby cited to appear, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, to be holden on the third Monday of May next, to nominate aſſignees, to be appointed to receive the aſſignment of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford*, agreeably to law.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*
(of the Court of Common Pleas.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a Two-ſtory Dwelling Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and Lot of Land ſituated in Mill-ſtreet, formerly belonging to Capt *Joſeph Battey*, deceaſed.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN TAYER.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

Diſſolution of PARTNERSHIP.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, under the firms of *William Moore & Co.* and *Henry Moore & Co.* is this Day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—The underſigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good cuſtomers—and earneſtly to requeſt thoſe of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and ſettle the ſame without delay;—and all thoſe to whom ſaid concern is indebted, may receive their juſt dues, by calling on *William Moore*, jun. or *Henry Moore*, who are authorized to ſettle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
CALEB GREEN,
HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The DRY GOODS buſineſs in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old ſtand, NO. 99, Thames-ſtreet, and the GROCERY and HARD-WARE buſineſs by HENRY MOORE, at his former ſtand, NO 5, Market-ſquare; where ſtrict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their buſineſs will be gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, at ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of 4th-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received, and offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, an excellent Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the lateſt importation, from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:
Early Charlton
Do. Turner
Blue Pruſſian
Dwarf Marrowfat
Green Do.
Large Do.
Leadman's Dwarf

Beans:
Windſor Beans
Yellow dwarf
Early purple
Prolific dwarf

Cabbage:
Early Yorkſhire
Dutch dwarf
Sugar-Loaf
Drum-head
Green Savoy
Red Dutch
Cauliflower
Scotch Cale

Lettuce:
Early-head
Loaf head
Brown-head
Cabbage
Egyptian Coſs

Radiſh:
Early purple
Scarlet Do.
Turnip do.

Various:
Beet and Parſnip
Carrot and Turnip
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Onion
Early Cucumber
Long and Cluſter do.
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Summer Savory
Parſley
Aſparagus
Peppergraſs
Buſh Squaſh
Crook-necked do.
Spinage and Sage
Sorrel and Endive
Naſturtium
Water-Melon
White Muſtard
Garden Creſſes
Vegetable Oyſters, &c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected ſoon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred buſhels Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R. O. Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,
HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork, and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale,
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,
1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,
At Store No. 3, On his Wharf,

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven a Duck, of the firſt Quality,

for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. at the Church or Meeting-Houſe of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport—A number of PEWS on the lower floor of ſaid houſe, for diſcharging the aſſeſſments laid on ſaid Pews, for repairing ſaid Houſe; unleſs ſuch aſſeſſments ſhall be paid by the proprietors of ſaid Pews, or their agents previous to the time of ſale, viz NO's. 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 23 25 27 28 29 30 31 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 and 47

By Order of the Committee,
SETH YATES *Clerk.*

Newport, April 25, 1806.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

TWO Hundred Barrels freſh fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for ſale, to cloſe a conſignment, either for caſh or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to

WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS.
NO. 11 Church-ſtreet.

Newport. April 4 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,
At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Graſs; Clover; Borden's Graſs and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or leſs quantity.—Alſo Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron aſſorted per ton; German Steel; with an aſſortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap for caſh as can be purchaſed in Newport. He thanks his cuſtomers for former favours, and ſolicits a continuance.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortmeut of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf,

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street,

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads, and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At the Head of Broad-ſtreet, the following Kinds of new and clean HAY-SEED, viz.

RED Clover; Herd's Graſs; Red-Top; Bordens and Foul-meadow.—Flax-Seed; Two-podded and large Marrowfat Peas from Mr. Burrington Anthony's, Portſmouth.—He has alſo for ſale, Freſh Eſſence of Spruce; Brandy; Rum; Gin; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Flour; Molaſſes, &c- &c

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Bolts, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump.—Whoever will give ſuch information, ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

April 19, 1805.